

measures for the production of more grains continued during the year.

(iv) Transfer of Land.

352. There were 15,793 (13,413) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 59,890 (75,853) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 1,17,187 (1,15,809) involving 3,49,749 (3,46,111) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages

353. There was an increase in the rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour and of the rates of cart-hire, as compared with the previous year due to the rise in the price of food grains and other essential articles of living. The various Government industrial concerns, irrigation works and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department also provided sufficient labour not only to the labour classes but also to the poor agriculturists.

354. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of employment except a few labourers in search of labour in the industrial concerns and coffee estates. Refugees from some parts of India had come and settled down in the City area and surroundings.

Emigration
and immigration.

355. In the Manjarabad, Alur, Belur, Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa Taluks, there was the usual influx of labourers from parts of North and South Canara Districts to the Coffee, Cardamom and Tea Estates and Paddy Fields during the working season.

356. There was the usual influx of labourers during the agricultural season from North and South Canara into the Malnad Taluks of Sagar, Sorab, Hosanagar and Tirthahalli for employment in wet and garden lands. People from Nagamangala Taluk emigrated as usual to Coffee Estates in Nilgiris, the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati and people from Krishnarajpet Taluks to Coffee Estates in Coorg and Nilgiris. The Labour class got sufficient work during the year. The several large irrigation works under execution in the several parts of the State and other works